

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 AUG 24 PM 1:35

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Tombigbee Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

290009

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 05/18/2016 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: _____ / /

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL _____)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Itawamba County Times

Date Published: 05/18/2016

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 05/17/2016

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Charles J Stanley
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-1-16
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2016 MAY 27 PM 4: 37

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tombigbee Water Association
PWS#: 290009
May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Tombigbee Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ted Stanley at 662.862.7154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 13, 2016 at 6:00 PM at the Tombigbee Water Plant Maintenance Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January 2016	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015	.0157	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.622	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015	48	20-60	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015	45	27-58	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.9	No Range	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during January 2016, both of the samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 83%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

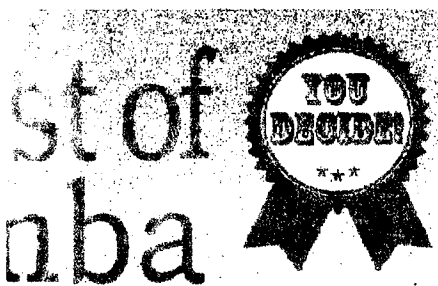
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Tombigbee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



ICDC | Courtesy photo

KEEP ITAWAMBA BEAUTIFUL -- ICDC held its first Keep Itawamba Beautiful campaign on Saturday, April 23. Group leaders coordinated 161 volunteers to pick up trash throughout the county. More than four tons of trash was collected as a result of the efforts of the following cleanup crews: Mantachie Pilot Club, Tremont First Baptist Church, Houston RCDC, Carolina RCDC, Mantachie High School, Dorsey Lions Club and Pine Grove Church of Christ. Probably the most interesting find of the day was by volunteers from Carolina RCDC, who found a turtle and a copperhead snake. The group saved the turtle and left the snake. The Itawamba County Board of Supervisors assisted in recruiting group leaders, coordinating with Mark Stanford of the Itawamba County Sanitation Department for trash pickup and glove donations, and worked with Larry Cromeans, road manager, on the donation of safety vests. Brian Estes with the Itawamba County Sheriff's Department advised group leaders on safety and suggested the roads in need of attention. A second clean-up effort is being planned for the fall.



Using its annual contest to honor the
We've selected categories we feel are
Vote online or use the ballot below to
to us by June 3, 2016. Ballots must be
full name of the nominee and must

line at
s.com/boi2016



Pine Grove
Church of
Christ

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tombigbee Water Association
PVWS# 250000
May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Tombigbee Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ted Stanley at 662.362.7154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 13, 2016 at 9:00 PM at the Tombigbee Water Plant Maintenance Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants, including

Dentist

Doctor/Nurse Practitioner

Educational Administrator

3	Dentist
45	Doctor/Nurse Practitioner
	Educational Administrator
	Elected Official
ANDY	Electrician
	EMR
	Friendliest Person
	High School Athlete
apy Clinic	U.S. Band Member
	High School Scholar
AGENCY	Insurance Agent
ti	Itawamba Ambassador
	Law Enforcement Officer
ice	Lawyer
33	Maintenance Person
ve Assistant	Nurse
Officer	Plumber
	Preacher
vision	School Bus Driver
	School Teacher
erson	Senior Citizen (60+)
	Sunday School Teacher
Desk	Volunteer Firefighter
isic Director	Waiter/Waitress
y Employee	Community:
ET	Business That Gives Back
	Civic Club
	Volunteer
	Event

1. You have the right to know the quality of your drinking water. The Turfbee Water Association, Inc. (TWA) is a non-profit organization that provides information on the quality of your drinking water. The TWA is a member of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF).

The following table provides information on the quality of your drinking water. The table is based on the results of the most recent water quality report. The table is divided into two sections: Microbiological Contaminants and Inorganic Contaminants. The table provides information on the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). The table also provides information on the units of measurement and the source of the data.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The table also contains information on the units of measurement and the source of the data.

Apex Level - the concentration of a contaminant which is considered "apex" treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 3,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Version Y/N	Units Collected	Units Detected	Range of Results (if Censored)	Unit Measurement	MCL	Source of Contaminant

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January 2016	Positive	2	N/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 2% of 1 in the unfiltered water samples
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Inorganic Contaminants

10 Barium	N	2015	0.07	No Range	ppm	2	Discharge from mining activities; erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2015	0	No Range	ppb	100	Discharge from steel and other mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2015	0	No Range	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries
16 Fluoride	Y	2015	0.22	No Range	ppm	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes dental health; discharge from industrial and household activities
17 Lead	N	2015	0	No Range	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81 THAA5	N	2015	48	20-60	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82 THAA4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2015	45	27-30	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
83 Halomethanes	N	2015	1.3	No Range	ppb	0	Water additive used to control microbes

1. All of these samples are required for 2015.

(1) Total Coliform Bacteria are bacteria that are generally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Contaminants were found in more samples than allowed and this will affect the overall results.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during January 2016, both of the samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

Maximum detected levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwaterline>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 93%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-6791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-424-6791.

The Turfbee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This report will not be mailed but will be posted at Christian's Store at 5285 Hwy 178 W, Fulton, MS.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public
in and for said state and county, Charlotte Wolfe
general manager of the

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

a newspaper published
in the Town of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the
Sambigbee Water Report
of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said
newspaper as follows:

Volume 115, No. 20, Date May 18, 2016
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____ 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____ 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____ 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____ 20____

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been
examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made,
and that the Itawamba County Times has been established, published and
had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more that one
year next proceeding the first date written above.

Charlotte Wolfe

General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 18 day
of May, 2016
Sandra Newton
Sandra Newton
Commission Expires _____, 20____
My commission expires _____

